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When genetic psychology has done its work, all these psychic researches will take their places among the solemn absurdities in the history of thought; and the instincts which prompted them will be recognized as only psychic rudimentary organs that ought to be and will be left to atrophy."

University of Wisconsin.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

*The Metaphysics of a Naturalist; Philosophical and Psychological Fragments.*

By the late C. L. HERRICK. Bulletin of the Scientific Laboratories of Denison University, Vol. XV. Granville, Ohio, 1910. 99 pp.

This book aims to supplement and, to some extent, to unify such of the distinctive philosophical teachings of Professor Herrick as have already been published, by adding to them and correlating with them material brought together from papers and manuscripts hitherto unpublished. The first chapter is entitled "The Summation-Irradiation Theory of Pleasure-Pain." It gives an analysis of feeling and of emotion, and explains them in terms of physiological tensions and adjustments, basing the arguments on bodily structure and function and upon introspection. There is also included a table of the other classes of mental processes, with their physiological parallels. At the end of the book are four short, less technical and less distinctive, chapters on the freedom of the will, the problem of evil, immortality, and ethical conclusions. The book is chiefly concerned to present the metaphysical theory of dynamic monism, and to explain, in terms of this theory, the concept of consciousness, the relation of mind and body, individuality, matter, life, etc. Some of the fundamental conclusions are: Existence (being) and energy are identical; Energy is pure spontaneity; Unimpeded infinite energy would seem to us indistinguishable from non-existence; Force arises from the interference of energy, and implies resistance; The complexity of resistance measures the quality of the force, the degree of resistance measures the quantity of the force; Matter is a subjective interpretation of forces in a state of relative equilibrium; Consciousness is the focussing of diverse forces upon the complicated neural equilibrium; Conscious states are epiphenomena, due to the constant becoming between energy and force. The writer makes frequent reference to the theories and results of the natural sciences, especially those of physics, physiology, and mathematics, and he takes over into his metaphysics, almost directly, such scientific concepts as inertia, resistance, motion, energy, vortices, vectors, etc. According to the editors, the book is intended as a contribution to work on the methodology of the sciences, of the sort done by Tyndall, Huxley, Kelvin, Helmholtz, Mach and Ostwald.

W. S. FOSTER.

*Les rêves et leur interprétation.* Par PAUL MEUNIER et RENÉ MASSELO.

(Collection Psychologie Expérimentale et de Métapsychie). Bloud et Cie, Paris, 1910. 211 p.

This is an essay in morbid psychology, both of the authors being psychiatrists. The first chapter, entitled the psychological mechanism of dreams, gives a partial résumé of the scientific literature of dreams, chiefly of French work, supplemented by contributions from the authors' own observations. The second chapter discusses the diagnostic value of dreams. While there is much difficulty in distinguishing the truly prodromic or symptomatic dream from accidental dreams without pathological significance, the authors, nevertheless, conclude that dreams are in some cases of considerable value in diagnosis and the following chapters are devoted to a discussion of the distinguishing characteristics of dreams in infections and intoxications, neuroses and insanities, which have diagnostic significance, *e. g.*, the color, red, persistently appearing in dreams is a frequent phenomenon in premenstrual periods, cardiac affections, premeningeal attacks, inflammatory infections of the eye and the aura of epileptic attacks. Terrifying hallucinations and zoöscopy are characteristic not only of

alcoholism but are liable to occur in all toxic affections. Stereotyped dreams occur in epilepsy and hysteria.

In psychoses, the dream may reveal an obsession or an impulsive tendency before it has been manifested in the waking state. Finally, in mental pathology the persistence of dreams is a sign of the manifest activity of morbid processes and in convalescence, the type of dreams may be of great importance for determining the state of the patient.

The book is disappointing in that it takes no account of Freud's *Traumdeutung* or of De Sanctis' later work, by far the two most important contributions to the psychology of dreams and without consideration of which any discussion of the subject must be inadequate.

THEODATE L. SMITH.

*L'année psychologique*, publiée par ALFRED BINET. Paris, Masson, 1910. 500 p. Seizième année.

Besides the usual literature, the author himself has monographs upon the physical signs of intelligence, on Rembrandt in relation to the new style of art criticism, the mental states of the insane; while with Simon he gives us an extensive study of hysteria and on insanity with consciousness of it, of the maniacal depressive type, the systematized form, and dementia, retardation, formulating a new classification. Finally comes a brief article on judicial diagnostics, while the bibliography occupies pages 382 to 500.

*A beginner's history of philosophy*, by HERBERT ERNEST CUSHMAN. v. 1. Ancient and mediæval philosophy. Boston, Houghton, Mifflin (1910). 406 p.

This work is dedicated to Professor Palmer and is intended as a textbook for sketch-courses in the history of philosophy. It is for the student rather than the teacher; and is written on the background of geography and literary and political history and uses many tables. The present volume begins with the early Greeks and ends with Ockham.

*Psychologie des Kindes*, von ROBERT GAUPP. 2d enl. ed. Leipzig, Teubner, 1910. 163 p.

This work is divided into three parts. The first treats the psychology of the little child, beginning with a brief historical sketch of child psychology, a discussion of its methods, literature, the development of the first year of attention, speech, Gemüt, will, thought, lies, impulses, sense play, etc. The second part is on the psychology of the school child, beginning with entrance, and discussing memory, attention, power of achievement and control, fatigue, power of judgment, writing, the child and its relations to art. The third part treats of children who are psychically abnormal.

*Trick methods of Eusapia Palladino*, by STANLEY LE FEVRE KREBS. Reprinted from *The Reformed Church Review*, Vol. XIV, July, 1910. Phila., 1910. p. 337-383.

This author concludes that Palladino uses no confederate, that there are no traps or sliding panels, that all her phenomena are produced in an area within the stretch of her arm or leg, certainly if lengthened a little by the use of a flower stand as a reacher and a shoe-ledge as a fulcrum for levitation. The author does not believe that she has any extraordinary or telekinetic power. If she had she ought to be "lifted out of the realm of showdom;" nor does he believe that the hypothesis of survival after death will be proven by any phenomena like hers. It is all a deception of sight and touch, "the psychological atmosphere being helped along by intentional suggestions." She always dresses in black and her cabinet is painted black inside; he would have her dress in white. He thinks, too, that if she were placed at the broadside of a table and had only one per-